

中西医结合治疗多发性细菌性肝脓肿 13 例

中国人民解放军武汉部队总医院一外科 黄自平

内容提要 本文报道我院 12 年来用中西医结合的方法治疗多发性细菌性肝脓肿 13 例, 平均疗程 35.2 天, 全部治愈。同国内外文献报道相比, 本组的治愈率高, 说明中西医结合治疗多发性细菌性肝脓肿是一种有效的方法。并讨论了中药治疗本病的机理和长处。

从 1972 年 6 月至 1984 年 12 月, 我们采用中西医结合治疗多发性细菌性肝脓肿 13 例, 全部治愈, 报道如下。

临床资料

一、一般资料: 本组男 10 例, 女 3 例。年龄最小者 9 岁, 最大者 62 岁, 平均年龄 27 岁。

二、症状和体征: 全部病人均有畏寒 (或寒战), 高烧 (呈弛张热), 体温 39°C 以上, 最高达 41°C 。肝区疼痛, 大汗, 脉弦数, 口干舌燥, 苔黄厚, 小便短赤。2 例有恶心呕吐及腹泻 (严重的水泻)。4 例有咳嗽, 胸痛。13 例中 10 例肝肿大在 $1\sim 10\text{cm}$ 之间。全部病人均有肝脏触痛及明显的肝区叩击痛。1 例有轻度黄疸。4 例病人右下肺可闻湿性罗音, 6 例病人右下肺呼吸音低, 叩诊呈实音或浊音。1 例有胆囊切除及胆总管十二指肠吻合术的病史。

三、实验室检查: 全部病人的白细胞总数为 $10,000\sim 35,000$; 中性 $80\sim 90\%$, 有严重毒血症的病人, 白细胞总数可在 $10,000$ 以下, 但中性仍在 80% 以上。肝功能全部正常。血培养 9 例, 1 例阳性, 为金黄色葡萄球菌, 其余 8 例阴性。脓液培养 6 例, 其中 3 例为大肠杆菌, 1 例为白色葡萄球菌, 1 例为金黄色葡萄球菌, 1 例为溶血性链球菌。全部病例大便或/及脓液检查均未找到阿米巴原虫。

四、超声波检查: 本组病人有 11 例行 A 型超声波检查, 2 例行 B 型超声波检查, 全部病人均可见液平段两个以上, 最大的脓腔波 (液平段) 直径为 8cm 。

五、X 线检查: 13 例中 9 例有右膈肌明显

升高或活动明显受限, 其中 6 例病人合并胸膜炎及胸腔积液, 3 例合并右下肺炎。

治疗方法

本组 13 例中 7 例采用非手术疗法治愈, 其中 1 例由于病程短 (从发病到入院只有 10 天), 入院前尚未用抗生素, 入院后单用中药治疗痊愈。其余 6 例都是在长期 (25 天~10 个月) 应用抗生素治疗效果不好, 病情逐渐加重而加用中药治疗, 其中 2 例在用中药后就停用抗生素, 6 例手术病人中有 3 例是在抗生素加手术引流 (1 例病人先后作过 3 次引流术) 后病情未见好转并且恶化的情况下加用中药治疗; 另 3 例是中药加抗生素治疗一周病情未见好转而行手术, 其中 2 例在手术中将较大的脓肿切开排脓引流, 1 例在手术中未找到脓腔, 但肝穿刺病理检查证实为多发性细菌性肝脓肿, 术后继续用中药加抗生素治疗至痊愈。

具体治疗方法介绍如下。

第一阶段是正邪相争阶段, 可按三种不同类型施治。

一、热毒炽盛, 气血瘀滞型 (共 6 例): 病人有畏寒 (或寒战), 高烧, 大汗, 肝区疼痛, 口干舌燥, 脉弦数。多数脓腔在 3cm 以下, 肝脏肿大, 病程较短。用柴胡解毒汤以清肝胆之热毒。方药: 柴胡、丹皮、赤芍各 10g , 黄芩、白芍各 15g , 金银花、连翘、紫地丁各 30g , 甘草 6g 。每日一剂水煎服。加减: 如病人出汗多, 加浮小麦、黄芪; 恶心呕吐加姜半夏、竹茹; 肝区疼痛加元胡; 有黄疸者加茵陈。

二、热毒郁肝, 气血两虚型 (共 2 例): 病

程长(3~10个月),体质虚弱,高烧,身热夜重,口不渴,自汗,舌苔薄黄,脉细数。肝脏肿大,个别病例脓腔在3cm以上,治疗以清热养肝补血。方药:用柴胡解毒汤加黄芪、当归、生地、云苓。每日一剂水煎服。

三、热毒壅盛,化腐为痈型(共5例):脓腔较大,超声波检查有多个脓腔在4~5cm以上,全身中毒症状严重,甚至出现中毒性休克者,治疗以清热解毒活血,滋阴扶正托脓。方药:用柴胡解毒汤加黄芪、当归、生地、云苓、麦冬、潞党参、桃仁、红花。每日一剂水煎服。

一般是在用中药或中药加抗生素治疗一周左右,病人的体温就开始下降,病情开始好转,10~15天体温可恢复正常(短者3~5天,最长者30天)。如果治疗一周后病人体温仍无下降趋势,全身中毒症状严重,多个脓腔在4~5cm以上,且不见缩小者,应考虑手术引流(本组有2例)。

第一阶段的治疗一般要进行15~20天。即用药至病人体温正常一周左右。

其他治疗:如中毒症状严重者,可适当输液;有酸中毒或/和电解质紊乱者,要纠正酸中毒,补充相应的电解质;有明显贫血者,要适当输血;有中毒性休克者(本组2例),应进行抗休克治疗。

第二阶段是病邪已去,体温正常,病人表现出肝气不舒,脾胃不健,气血双亏的症状,如肝区疼痛,食欲不好,恶心,便溏,自汗,全身乏力,苔薄白,脉细沉。治疗以舒肝健脾培补气血。方药:柴胡、郁金、元胡、炒白术、厚朴、党参、白芍、丹皮、虎杖、丹参各10g,当归、黄芪各15g。每日一剂水煎服。用药至上述症状完全消失。一般服药7~10天。

中药的煎服法:每剂煎成300ml,上、下午各服150ml。

疗效分析

一、痊愈标准:1.体温正常,肝区疼痛消失,血象正常。2.超声波检查脓肿全部吸收,

消失。3.X线检查示右膈肌位置正常,活动自如,肋膈角清晰,肺炎吸收。

二、治疗结果:1.本组13例全部治愈。2.疗程最短者14天,最长69天,平均疗程35.2天。3.随访11例,其中1例于治愈后6年死亡(原因不明),其余健在,未见复发,两例近期治愈的病人,尚未随访。

讨论

多发性细菌性肝脓肿是外科比较棘手的病种。根据国内外文献报道此病的死亡率很高。Pitt 1975年报道此病的死亡率是88%,而单发性肝脓肿的死亡率是31%⁽²⁾。Heymann等认为多发性细菌性肝脓肿是一种严重的疾病,它的一个显著的特点是死亡率高。他报告的13例多发性化脓性肝脓肿有10例死亡,而单发性的14例只有3例死亡⁽³⁾。1980年McDonald AP等报道多发性细菌性肝脓肿的死亡率为76~100%⁽⁴⁾。最近国内文献报道多发性细菌性肝脓肿的死亡率是18.8%⁽¹⁾。治疗困难,死亡率高的原因是脓腔多分散,手术引流很难彻底。有的病人虽经几次(2~3次)手术仍高烧不退;有的是无数的小脓肿遍及整个肝脏,根本无法切开引流。单用抗生素治疗效果也不好。本组有2例病人经长期(3~10个月)的抗生素治疗,有1例病人先后行3次引流手术,病情仍未见好转。但用中药加适量的抗生素治疗后病情很快好转直至痊愈。

据文献报道细菌性肝脓肿病人大部分都有便秘,中医的治疗原则是通腑泻火,清热解毒,活血化瘀,扶正托脓⁽⁵⁾。在本组病例中没有便秘的病人,相反有的病人有腹泻。这种腹泻是由于肝脏病变严重,致整个消化道粘膜水肿,吸收不良所引起。本组病例的治疗是以清热解毒为主,根据病情辅以滋阴养肝补血和扶正托脓。

中医治疗多发性细菌性肝脓肿清热解毒药的剂量要大,如连翘,紫地丁等每剂要用30~60g,剂量小了效果不好。体温正常以后,清热解毒药不能即刻减量,否则体温会出现反跳。因为这时体温虽正常了,但热毒未净,还要加

强清热解毒。直至体温正常一周后，才能逐渐减少清热解毒药。加上滋补脾胃的药，这时治疗就进入第二阶段。如果用中药一周后，病人体温仍无下降的趋势，全身中毒症状严重，脓肿亦未见缩小者，则应尽快手术，将较大的脓肿切开排脓引流，减轻病人的中毒症状，以利于中药药效的发挥。对于无法切开排脓的小脓肿也能够逐步吸收直至痊愈。中西医结合治疗多发性细菌性肝脓肿是否需要手术引流的问题，并不完全取决于脓肿的大小，主要看中药治疗的效果。如有 1 例病人的最大脓腔达 7cm 未行手术引流而用中药加抗生素治愈。但如果中药或中药加抗生素治疗效果不好，即使脓肿较小(4~5cm)也应考虑手术引流。

根据国内研究，许多中药都具有抑菌或杀菌作用，如柴胡、紫地丁、赤芍、连翘、丹皮等⁽⁶⁾；或认为中药的作用机制主要是增强机体的防御功能，如增强中性白细胞的吞噬能力和血清总补体水平，从而提高机体的抗感染能力⁽⁵⁾。我们在治疗中观察到中药能使病人的白细胞总数(主要是中性白细胞)增加，特别是全

身中毒症状严重，白细胞总数相对偏低的病人更是如此。而且白细胞增加越是显著，越表明病情在向好的方向转化。这种白细胞增加的现象一直持续到病人体温接近正常时为止。中药的这种既能直接杀菌、抑菌，又能增加机体抵抗力的双重作用是一般抗生素所不具备的。另外中药口服从肠道吸收经门脉直接入肝，这也是中药药效得以发挥的一个重要因素。

参 考 文 献

1. 李宝华. 化脓性肝脓肿的诊断和治疗. 中华消化杂志 1983; 3(1):13.
2. Pitt HA, et al. Factors influencing mortality in the treatment of pyogenic hepatic abscess. SGO 1975; 140:228.
3. Heymann AO. Clinical aspect of grave pyogenic abscess of liver. SGO 1979; 149:209.
4. McDonald AP, et al. Pyogenic liver abscess. World J Surg 1980; 4:369.
5. 王宝恩. 中西医结合治疗细菌性肝脓肿. 中华消化杂志 1983; 3(1):33.
6. 南京药学院《中草药学》编写组编. 中草药学(中). 第 1 版. 南京: 江苏人民出版社, 1976:250,818.

加味八正散治愈泌尿系磺胺结晶形成致尿闭 1 例

内蒙古土右旗将军尧地区医院 焦 源

吕××，男，54岁，农民。于1972年6月9日急诊入院。

主诉：因患急性布氏杆菌病，1972年6月5日口服磺胺嘧啶，每6小时一次，每次1g(患者忘记同服重曹)，连服3日后，出现双侧腰痛、尿频、尿急、尿痛、并出现肉眼血尿，日尿量为50~100ml，偶有肉眼可见磺胺结晶排出。

查体：体温、脉搏正常，血压160/95mmHg，急性病容，呻吟不安，双侧肾区叩击痛(+)，输尿管区压痛(+)，排尿时尿液有中断，余未见异常。尿检：红细胞(++++)，磺胺结晶(+)。

入院2天余，先后静脉滴注5%碳酸氢钠1,000ml，20%甘露醇1,500ml，等渗盐水、高渗葡萄糖以及2.5%普鲁卡因60ml双侧肾囊封闭，但疗效不佳，症状逐渐加重，呻吟不安，日尿量80ml，呈血尿。6月

12日中医会诊，患者脉弦数，舌苔薄黄，诊为“石淋”。治宜清热泻火、凉血利尿、利湿通淋。处方：车前子18g 木通15g 瞿麦、篇蓄各30g 滑石15g 栀子10g 大黄8g 白茅根100g 甘草梢6g 玉米须150g 元胡18g 川楝子12g 金钱草50g。水煎服，服药后90分钟排血尿830ml，并排出大量白色透明结晶，2小时后又排尿750ml，尿色逐渐清淡，随之排出透明结晶颗粒数十个，尿频、尿急、尿痛等症状消失，患者安然入睡。上药日1剂连服3剂后痊愈，随访未复发。

小 结：患者因服磺胺嘧啶未服重曹，3日后泌尿系“磺胺结晶形成致尿闭”。本例病程短、症状典型，服加味八正散后短期内排出磺胺结晶，说明中西医结合治疗可以提高疗效，加速痊愈。

Abstract of Original Articles

196 Cases of Urinary Tract Infection Treated With TCM and WM Combined

Dou Guoxiang (窦国祥), et al

TCM Department, Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Railway Medical College, Nanjing

In this paper, 196 cases of urinary tract infections (133 acute cases and 63 chronic cases) were reported. The clinical cure rates of them were 82.71% and 61.90% respectively ($P < 0.05$). 140 cases were treated in accordance with the principle of overall differentiation of symptoms and signs, 21 cases were treated with proved efficacious recipes and 35 cases were treated with combined traditional Chinese and western medicine. Their curative rates were 74.29%, 85.71% and 100% respectively. Thus the combined method had the best therapeutic effect.

Following to the principle "to treat the acute symptoms first in emergency cases, when these being relieved, to treat its fundamental causes", at the acute stage, apart from rendering treatment according to an overall differentiation of symptoms and signs, antibacterial Chinese herbs were added. For the chronic cases, the therapeutic principle of "strengthening the patient's resistance and dispelling invading pathogenic factors" was followed, the patient was treated with emphasis on symptomatic differentiation. Chinese herbs as immunological potentiators were used in addition. And for the refractory cases, traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine were applied simultaneously.

(Original article on page 526)

Analysis of Therapeutic Effect of 1,148 Cases of Bacillary Dysentery Treated with *Pyrrosia Sheareri*

Zhao Yunhua (赵云华)

163 Hospital, PLA, Changsha

1,148 patients with bacillary dysentery were admitted to our hospital for treatment from April 1970 to December 1983. The patients were divided into 2 groups: group A, 909 cases treated with *Pyrrosia sheareri* (Bak) Ching (PSC); group B, 239 cases treated with PSC and TMP; group C, 192 cases treated with Furaxone and TMP, serving as control. The cure rates of the three groups were 93.2%, 95.4% and 94.2% respectively, without statistically significant difference ($P > 0.05$). About the average number of days required for restoring normal bowel movements was less in group A and group B than in group C ($P < 0.01$). The number of days required for restoring normal findings in stool tests was less in group B than in group A or group C ($0.01 < P < 0.05$). The number of days required for negative finding of stool culture was less in group B than in group A ($P < 0.01$). Sigmoidoscopic studies showed no difference between these groups. Our experiment showed that PSC inhibited growth of bacillus dysenteriae in vitro. Clinically PSC developed no side effect. It may be concluded that PSC is a good Chinese herbal medicine for bacillary dysentery.

(Original article on page 530)

Thirteen Cases of Multiple Pyogenic Hepatic Abscess Treated with TCM and WM Combined

Huang Ziping (黄自平)

The First Surgical Department of the General Hospital of Wuhan Command, PLA

In this paper, 13 cases of multiple pyogenic hepatic abscess treated with TCM and WM combined are reported. Most of the cases of this series did not improve or even worsened after long-term administration of antibiotics or antibiotics plus surgical drainage, but when Chinese medicinal herbs were added in their regimen, they were cured. According to traditional Chinese medicine, the disease can be classified into 3 types: flaming up of toxic heat and stagnation of vital energy and blood; accumulation of toxic heat in the liver and deficiency of both vital energy and blood; and extreme stagnation of toxic heat and rotten tissues changing into carbuncle. Chai Hu Jie Du Tang (柴胡解毒汤, Bupleurum root detoxication decoction) was used as principal prescription, with necessary additions or reductions required by the different types of syndrome given above. Generally, the patients' temperature began to fall and their conditions started to improve in about a week or so after treatment with the decoction or the decoction plus antibiotics. 10-15 days later, their temperature became normal. A surgical drainage should be performed if the patient's temperature did not drop and serious systemic toxicity persisted and no reduction of hepatic abscess was observed after a week's treatment. After the operation, they should be treated continuously with the decoction or the decoction plus antibiotics till complete recovery. All the 13 cases were cured. The cure rate was high as compared with those reported home and abroad, which indicates that treating multiple pyogenic abscess with TCM and WM combined is an effective method.

(Original article on page 534)